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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR......NO. 297

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ARREY'S PARK THEATRE-DAVID GARRICK DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES. ABERLE'S THEATRE-KEEN EYE THALIA THEATRE-DIE FLEDERMAUS. BOOTH'S THEATRE-RESCUED. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-LA GRANDE DUCHESSE NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT HAVERLY'S THEATRE-HOBBIES. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION AQUARIUM-MERRY TUNERS-PINAPOR OLYMPIC THEATRE-UNCLE TON'S CABIN. WALLACK'S-CONTEMPT OF COURT. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-RIP VAN WINKLE GERMANIA THEATRE-HARUN AL RASCHID. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. THEATRE CONIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-No PINAPORE HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-MIGHTY DOLLAR ACADEMY OF MUSIC-RIGOLEGIC CHICKERING HALL-JOSEPPY CONCERT. STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and fair

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- Stocks were more active and prices generally advanced. In the closing hour money on call became active and the rate advanced to 7 per cent and a commission of 1-32 to 18 per diem additional, and stocks declined 12 to 2 per cent. Bonds of all classes were in fair demand and strong. Exchange was dull and unchanged.

REGISTER TO-DAY!

You CANNOT VOTE unless registered, and to day and to-morrow are the last days.

TEN ACRES of coal burning fiercely under ground and miners working calmly in a vein meath is among Pennsylvania's curiosities.

Is DELICATE HEALTH becoming fashionable among whales? A sea captain lately met a number of these monsters near the Bermudas. BILLY PORTER has at last reached the Peni-

tentiary, where it is to be hoped the gatekeepers are smarter than those of Raymond Street Jail.

At Last a river pirate has been shot, though unfortunately, he was alive at last accounts. Officers of small craft should take the hint and practise at pistol shooting.

BLUE AND GRAY held a love feast in North Carolina yesterday and enjoyed it. Old soldiers never talk fight to each other, but they can whip the politicians who do.

BIDS WERE OPENED yesterday for five times as many of the city's five per cent bonds us are offered, and among the offers, which num about a hundred, only one was as low as par

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE between Governo Pitkin, of Colorado, and Secretary Schurz, about Indian affairs, has just been conducted by telegraph, and the result of General Adams' mission will be awaited more anxiously by both officials than before.

POLICEMAN MULDOON, wrestler and member of the late Police Athletic Club, may have numerous athletic engagements unless he was perfectly accurate when he said to the Commissioners that only the cowardly, weak and sickly men on the police force clubbed people.

THE CONDITION and locality of the mouth of the Twenty-third street sewer is a disgrace to the city. If Memphis or any other plague stricken city ever deposited viler filth at a place where every day thousands of people must stand in waiting the fact has never been made public.

"HIGH RENTS AND FARES," on another page, is an article which should be carefully con sidered by builders and "L" road managers. Men who are not rich, yet well enough off to leave the city, are not going to live where the rent of a good house exceeds a good salary and family travel within the city limits costs as much yearly as a country house can be rented

VIRGINIA'S PRELIMINARY CELEBRATION of Cornwallis' surrender seems to have been quite successful. The State militia was present, with detachments of the national army and navy. Several Governors of other States were represented, the people from the surrounding coun try crowded into the town, and the oration was eminently patriotic and practical. Virginia may congratulate herself on having had one of the very few really successful celebrations of the centennial season.

THE WEATHER.-The disturbance is now moving into the ocean off the New England and Nova Scotin coasts, attended by general rains. The pressure within it is not very low at present, but there are indications that it will decrease during to-day and to-morrow. A very large area of high barometer has moved eastward from the Rocky Mountain regions and now dominates the weather in all the districts except the northern portion of the lower lake regions and the New England States. Rain fell in all the Atlantic and Gulf States and the lake regions. In some sections of the latter district snow is reported. The temperature fell throughout the country, particularly in the Northwest. The winds have been brisk over the lakes and fresh elsewhere. The weather over the British Islands is fine, but the wind is beginning to blow from the south and east, showing that a disturbance is advancing toward the western coasts from the Atlantic. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

What Will They Do in Afghanistan !

If the plan that the telegrams from London say is now favored by the British Cabinet for the settlement of Afghanistan shall be put into execution how will the difference between that and the annexation of the country be more than nominal? And is it in fact not an economical equivalent to annexation? Are the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad not virtually a part of England's Indian Empire, notwithstanding the thin fiction that he possesses the attributes of sovereignty? And if the Afghans are "organized" into the same Empire on a similar plan will they become less a part of it because this settlement is ostentatiously adopted as one that falls short of formal annexation?

Afghanistan, if this system is adopted, is to be bound by a treaty which shall make an English Resident at Cabul the actual governor of the country, though a native machinery of government may exist on the sole condition that it shall never assert itself contrary to the will of the Resident. There may be a sovereign prince, and the throne may be hereditary in his family. England shall collect the taxes and pay the sovereign a salary. There shall be an army of native troops with British officers. or with officers from Indian regiments; but there shall always be in the country another army than that of this sovereign on wires. But Afghanistan is to be "bound" by a treaty thus framed, and that treaty is to be made-with whom? With some renegade prince of the Afghans who will be chosen simply for his readiness to sign such a treaty. From the Ameer's family or from some affiliated family England's agents will select a creature to be set up as the representative of Afghan sovereignty, in order that he may thus "bind" the country; and he will not be selected because of his dignity or because of such a status as may force the moral assent of the country to his representative character, but because of his readiness to form a ring with England. England will, therefore, make this treaty with a confederate in her interest, practically with herself, and will consider the Afghans bound by it, and yet will not regard that as the annexation of the country.

Russia may not regard with a satisfied spirit these adroit devices of British polities to give annexation another name and pretend that it is thereby not reached by the objections raised against it. The christening of beefsteaks and calling them mackerel, in order that good Indians may eat them on a Friday, is an ancient device, honored, perhaps, in all countries of new converts; but we doubt if the diplomatists of England's sharp sighted rival in these concerns will regard that idea as one that may be fairly applied against them in practical politics. In the negotiations with Lord Dufferin the objections of Russia to England's "permanent annexation of Afghanistan" were distinctly made known, and were presented in such a form as to imply that this was the limit to which in no case England's relations could go without the opposition of Russia. England might destroy Cabul or otherwise punish the Afghans to take a proper and exemplary satisfaction for the revolt; but to annex Afghanistan would be to transcend the limits of her relations with that people, and to touch the territorial relations of that country with Russian interests.

The British Cabinet seems to have ac cepted this point presented by Russia as a practical one on which further action in that country should turn-seems to have conceded the validity of Russian objection to annexation, and then to have proposed to circumvent the difficulty by calling things new names. The first point laid down in the English plan is "that Afghanistan shall not be annexed." That is Russia's demand now, as it was at the time of the march into the country last year, and with that point the present English plan starts. And the development of that plan seems to indicate very clearly that this primary ground of consideration is not taken from any of those reasons of Indian policy which might deter England from annexing the country if she were entirely free from foreign pressure. Those reasons principally relate to the financial difficulties of such a course; but all the financial difficulties of annexation are involved in this permanent military occupation and civil administration The maintenance of an effective force of from twelve to twenty thousand men, the policing of the country, the construction of railways and telegraph lines-these are the facts that would impose an enormous burden on Indian finances, with little hope of return for a great while from Afghan contributions. Yet all these burdens are undertaken in the settlement as now proposed, and are a necessary part of it. It is to be inferred, therefore, that England has determined on her new plan, not for reasons of her own policy, but out

of respect for Russia's demand. Ru-sia, however, is not very likely to be satisfied with this absorption of the disputed territory merely because the process is classed by a name contrived to meet her objections. An English military occupation of all the important strongholds of the country, and the administration of its civil affairs by Anglo-Indian officers, is assuredly such a proceeding as Russia intended to object to, and she will, we believe, insist upon her objections; so that if the plan reported to be favored by the British Cabinet in its recent council is finally approved and steps are taken to put it into operation the rela-tions of England and Russia will suddenly enter upon an acute stage which will menace the preservation of peace. But it not probable that this plan will put into operation, simply becauso Russia's consent will be first asked and will be refused. Whether the Russian forces are now actually at Merv, or whether they are a hundred miles away on the Oxus, Russia having received assurance that her views in respect to the fate of the Afghans would be respected in the British settlement cannot permit them to be set aside by a piece of shallow chicanery. She would protest in any case-in this case she can help herself. Though she is not noweven if her forces have occupied Merv-in a

military operations will again be possible in that country she could put into that distant field a force that would be formidable as the nucleus of an overwhelming onslaught of the Afghans upon the invaders.

But it will hardly come to that, Her Majesty's government is not now in a hectoring mood toward England's rival in the East. Lord salisbury, it is true, fumes and bullies on the hustings opponents who are not at liberty to take up his unofficial utterances; and Earl Beaconsfield will in a few days, in all probability, indulge himself in the same way at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The fact that these gentlemen address the English public in a style that is gratuitously offensive to a foreign government must not, however, be taken as an indication that they address the representatives of the foreign government in that tone. On | judgment. the contrary there is abundant reason to believe that when they are particularly loud to the public, and refer to Russia or any other foreign Power in an unusually offensive tone, they are then particularly sweet and gentle toward that foreign Power. Their outpourings to the public are simply the satisfaction that the oppressed spirit takes outside the circle of the negotiation.

The New York State Canvass. The Boston Advertiser of Wednesday had Washington despatch which we here in-

sert :--WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1879.

It has been ascertained that Senator Ben Hill's return to New York from this city was for the purpos of making a second attempt to bring about a settle ment between the Robinson and Kelly factions. The Senator upon arriving here a fortnight since a the close of the first effort, in which he participates with a number of prominent democrats from the with a number of prominent democrats from the North to arrange this split in the party, declared habelief that a full understanding would be reached in belief that a full understanding would be reached in ample time to consolidate the democratic vote in New York State. In this matter Senator Hill represents the feeling which is general among such Southern men as have arrived here since the Chio election—that unless the democracy can carry New York this fall there can be nothing to hope for in the Presidential campaign. He is, therefore, urging a settlement between Robinson and Kelly in the name of all the democrats of the South.

If Senator Hill should discover any chances for getting his proposition considered he could easily command the co-operation and persuasive influence of prominent democrats in all parts of the country outside of New York. The democratic feeling is universal elsewhere, and is rapidly becoming universal here, that the State is hopelessly gone unless the local quarrel can be adjusted, and that with the loss of New York all chances of electing a democratic President next year will vanish. The party at large has so deep a stake in the pending New York election that it would not be surprising if the Democratic National Committee should tender its good offices and give its aid in effecting a reconciliation if the efforts of pioneers who come hither to take soundings should find any en-

couragement. Appearances are certainly against the possibility of an adjustment, since it is certain that Mr. Kelly will not retire without the withdrawal of Governor Robinson, and it is doubtful whether absolute despair of an election would bring the Governor to entertain any proposition of the kind. He will no doubt stand firm unless a strong pressure is brought to bear upon him by eminent democrats outside the State, and they would not think of intervening so long as the great body of Governor Robinson's supporters do not concede that he has no chances. But when his confidence shall have become completely undermined it will be a question whether it is not their duty to urge his withdrawal as the only means of saving the democratic party from utter wreck. If anything of this kind is accomplished it will be deferred till the last week of the canvass, and the announcement will come with electric suddenness. The steps of the regotiation will be enveloped in and if there is any formal action by the National Committee it will be only after the whole thing has been privately arranged and as a means of saving the pride of the democratic candidate. It is certain that the republican party would do all in its power to prevent any arrangement, and its leaders might be willing to offer Mr. Kelly any amount of assistance in the city canvass rather than have him retire. As the control of the city patronage is supposed to be his principal aim republican proffers of local support might make him indifferent to the withdrawal of Robinson at so late a stage of the canvass. But he would have no excuse for continuing to divide the party if Mr. Robinson should consent to stand aside. He would be denounced by the democratic party of the whole country if he declined to yield. It depends on Governor Robinson himself and on the one scheming man who stands behind him whether the democratic party shall be extricated from its apparently hopeless situation. With reference to Tilden and Kelly the party has reason to exclaim, "A plague on both your houses!"

Burning of a Spanish Coaster.

Even in the terrible annals of marine tragedy it is rare to find such a combination of horrors as accompanied and followed the burning of the Cuban coasting steamer whose destruction is narrated in our despatches from New Orleans, where seventeen persons rescued from the disaster have been brought by an American coaster which picked them up at sea. Fire catching among boxes of petroleum and running swittly through the vessel just at dawn; a hurried rush of the passengers from their beds; the swamping of most of the boats; the floating of the survivors all day long, and many of them through the night and into the next morning, on planks, to which they clung with scorched hands, naked, in the tropical sunshine, while the salt sea washed their burns; and the appearance of sharks, which devoured some of the unhappy wretches before the eyes of their companions—these are part of the pictures in the panorama. The captain of the rescuing steamer appears to have executed his duty of searching and saving most faithfully, but he succeeded in picking up only seventeen of the sixty passengers and crew. There is a very faint hope, however, that a boat load of twenty more may be heard from. We will not position to develop any important mili- hasten to condemn the officers of the burned

frontier, yet by the season when general | their own defence, but the assertion in the | This is fifty dollars a head more than the despatches that the 'captain and crew were asleep, like the passengers, at the outbreak | in the District of Columbia. The number of the fire, if it is true, is very discreditable to Spanish seamanship.

Sectional Recriminations.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, has published an ill-judged and mischievous letter, in which he lets himself loose against the Northern people with more than his customary vehemence. It is addressed to Congressman Chittenden, of Brooklyn, in reply to an open letter from Mr. Chittenden. It abounds in bitter retorts and inculpations, as if he felt himself invited to a scolding match and was not a little proud of his powers in that line. It is a pity that an able man should thus let his headlong impulses run away with his

Mr. Hill is especially bitter toward New

England, reviving the old topic of reproach that New England merchants captured negroes on the coast of Africa. sold them as slaves in the South, and then, with the money in their pockets, disputed the right of the purchasers to their property. He also revives the old charge that the doctrine of secession had its origin in New England and was borrowed thence by the Southern States. He maintains that resign? the majority of the Northern people have no knowledge of the constitution or no respect for it; that Northern merchants have made vast amounts of money out of the South, and yet deny to the South its simplest and plainest rights. He even goes so far as to contend that whereas multitudes in the North made sudden fortunes out of the late war they are bent on provoking another war from ignoble

motives of lucre. What good does Mr. Hill suppose he can accomplish by this kind of raving? He is simply making political capital for the republican party. The most reckless and offensive parts of this violent letter are certain to be paraded by republican stump speakers during the remainder of the cauvass and held up as evidence of the temper of Southern people and as a justification of the stalwartism which has become dominant in the republican party.

We regard wholesale recriminations as entirely unwarranted on both sides. There is no necessity for either a "solid South" or a "solid North." But the South, as the weaker party, can least afford to contribute to this fell spirit of mutual animosity. It is foolish and almost demoniac on either side. Why cannot the two sections consent to live in peace? Pray, what has the North to fear from a solid South? The North has all the new States and Territories; it is increasing prodigiously in population and wealth; every year adds to its strength and superiority. Unless the South mends its ways, unless it invites emigration and capital, it will dwindle more and more in comparative power and soon become a mere corner of the country. Time, events, enterprise, emigration, are building up the North and extending its power, while the South is remaining comparatively stationary. It is absurd and childish for the Northern people to entertain any fears of Southern domination when they are leaving the South so hopelessly behind in every element of moral and material greatness. Population is power; wealth is power; education, enterprise and the upbuilding and admission of numerous rising States in the expansive West are power; and in all these mighty sources of power the North is advancing with incredible velocity and leaving the stationary South behind. We may safely let time work for us, and leave events to trouble about a solid South, which is blindly dwarfing its own growth, and whose influence will soon become insignificant unless it gives a freer admission to liberal ideas.

On the other hand, it is sheer madness for the South, which is becoming every year less and less capable of resisting the ever expauding power of the North, to offer provocations and fan the embers of the old quarrel. It is for its interest to nell for Governor of New York, and incicause the old topics of irritation to be abandoned and forgotten, and every ebullition of impotent invective by the public men of the South is an injury to their section.

Paupers and Voters. If paupers are to be denied registration and the right to vote, where is the line to be drawn between them and other men, and who is to draw it? Men who were committed as paupers to hospitals, but who recovered and who now work in these institutions for their food and clothing, are said to be paupers according to the constitu-But if they are what is to tion. But if they are what is to be said of the thousands who do nothing toward supporting themselves and have not even the poor excuse of having been in hospital? If registration lists are to be so revised as to exclude every one incapable of self-support the said lists should he accessible for inspection by butchers, bakers, tailors, boarding house proprietors and other people who supply the prime ne cessities of life. The election period might thus be made the season for a general set tlement of bills and of warning against individuals who were dangerous to the peace of mind of those who give them credit.

Campos and Cuba.

The details of the bill for Cuban emancipation, to be presented to the Spanish Cortes by the Committee on Reforms, as they are telegraphed from London to-day, do not correspond at all with the abstract in yesterday's despatches. On the contrary, instead of putting an end to slavery in Cuba in five years, it is now planned to prolong its existence for eleven, and instead of throwing the financial burden of emancipation entirely upon the masters, compensation to them by an annual charge of a hundred thousand piastres or dollars in the Cuban budgets till 1890 now is proposed. But this annual item, amounting altogether to only a million dollars, is but a trifle in comparison with the public debt necessary to be incurred if compensation is ultimately to be made at the rate tary strength of her own on the Aighan vessel till the survivors can be heard in of three hundred and fifty dollars per slave. | tionable evidence."

United States paid in liberating the slaves of slaves in Cuba, being at present about two hundred thousand, involves compensatory taxation to the enormous amount of seventy million dollars, without taking into the computation any of the births to occur before 1890.

If to-day's despatches are correct it looks as if the planters had substantially prevailed against Martinez Campos, whose opinions have been very positively expressed and frequently reiterated in favor of practically immediate and uncompensated emancipation as the only kind of measure suitable to the social and financial condition of Cuba. It seemed so surprising to us that he should prevail against the strong conservative influences which controlled the formation of the Committee on Cuban Reforms in the Cortes, that in criticising yesterday's despatches we expressed a doubt of their accuracy which now seems fully justified. The recommendations of the committee in respect to tariff and commercial reforms, though important, appear to fall equally short of General Campos' views of the necessity of the case. Will he submit if he is beaten in the Cortes, or will he honorably

The Floods in Spain.

The southeastern corner of Spain is suffering from a dreadful calamity. A hurricane on the night of Tuesday, the 14th inst., caused the rivers to overflow and rise several yards during the night, and whole villages were swept suddenly away. The district devastated by the floods extends from Valencia to Murcia and a portion of Andalusia, the most fruitful and luxuriant regions of Spain. We have, as yet, only a very bare idea of the loss of life and property. One authority says that the total damage is estimated at twelve million dollars. Three thousand five hundred houses and a hundred and twenty mills have been destroyed. Two thousand people have lost their lives. These are the bare figures brought us by the cable; the terrible details of the disaster are yet to be revealed. As in the case of the Szegedin disaster, the great-hearted world is ready to come to the relief of the sufferers, not only in expressions of sympathy, but in much needed contributions. King Alfonso imitates Kaiser Franz Joseph in going to the scene of disaster, in contributing a good sum of money, and thoughtfully asking that the amounts which individuals or public bodies intend to contribute toward the celebration of his marriage shall be devoted to the relief of the sufferers. His Holiness the Pope has sent six thousand francs, and a rich inhabitant of Alicante has given no less than \$400,000. The Spanish Consul General in this city has started a subscription list and arrangements have been made for contributions to be taken in all the large cities of the United States. Similar subscriptions are being opened in all the large cities of Europe, and those who are able will undoubtedly open wide their pursestrings. The Spanish government will do a wise thing if, after looking to the relief of the sufferers, it cause an official inquiry to be made into the origin of this terrible disaster. The causes will not be difficult to ascertain. The sudden storms that come up with the autumn from the Mediterranean rarely fail to bring loss of life in their train through the provinces now devastated. Though these districts are remarkably fruitful, where, in some parts, the "valleys teem with fruitladen trees, and laurels and cleanders literally grow in the gutters," it will probably be found that the tablelands have been been extended at the expense of the natural regulators of the rainfall, and that the present disaster is chiefly the result of this universal deforestation.

Senstor Conkling's Triumph. Senator Conkling has excellent reasons

to be gratified by the voluntary appearance of Secretary Evarts in the Cooper Union as an advocate of the election of Mr. Cordentally of the renomination of President Hayes' predecessor as the republican candidate for a third term. The announcements volunteered by Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman that they will follow Mr. Evarts must also be gratifying to him. The Senator's return to his Congressional labors at the beginning of the long session in December seems likely to be attended with all the accompaniments of a Roman triumph. "A triumph," says Dr. William Smith, the learned British authority concerning classical antiquities, "was a solemn procession, in which a victorious general (Mr. Conkling) entered the city of Rome (Washington) in a chariot drawn by four horses. He was preceded by the captives (Messrs, Evarts, Blaine and Sherman) and by the spoils of war (the fruits of the New York election), was followed by his troops (the stalwarts), and after passing in state along the Via Sacra (Pennsylvania avenue) ascended to the Capitol to offer sacrifice in the Temple of Jupiter (General Grant)." The unprecedented feature of the occa-

sion and the highest tribute to Senator Conkling's skilful generalship consists in the fact that the surrender of all these distinguished captives is voluntary. In the times of ancient Rome captive kings were known to poison themselves rather than be led in a triumph, but Messrs. Evarts, Blaine and Sherman put a cheerful face on it. The former even cracks jokes upon his situation. He seldom has been merrier than he was in the Cooper Union Tuesday night. There is a serious risk, however, that captives used to undergo in a Roman triumph, with which it is prudent for Messis. Evarts, Blaine and Sherman and their political friends to acquaint themselves, so as to be prepared to encounter it with fortitude. 'Just as the pomp was ascending the Capitoliue Hill," says Dr. Smith, "some of the hostile chiefs were led aside into the adjoining prison and put to death, a custom so barbarous that we could scarcely believe that it existed in a civilized age were it not attested by the most unques-

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

All blacksmiths have at least one vice.

Much may be said of the modern eigar, but you must draw it mild.

It is considered unlikely that Charles Francis Adams could be cremated.

Mr. Archibald Forbes objects to having newspa

pers report his lecture in full.

Mr. Nicolas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Old Probabilities is popular with Washington la

dies. He must be a regular rainbow. The Saturday Review thinks that London is the most provincial place in Great Britain.

The Boston Courier criticises the quiet, welldressed man who combs his mustache in public. Senator Matt H. Carpenter's health is improving Perhaps he will not smoke so many cigars hereafter. An English traveller says that the secret of cutting and dressing steaks is a monopoly of one or two

London taverns. General J. Mcredith Read, our Charge d'Affa at Athens, has been staying with M. Gambetta at his Château des Crêtes.

When David Davis wrote to the Sorgeant-at-Arms of the Senate for a bigger chair he ought to have At Logan, Utah, the other night a Limberg

cheese factory was struck by lightning and all the people moved out of town. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are

constantly becoming more and more impressed with the great legal ability of Attorney General Devens. The scientific sceptics having said that you can not make something out of nothing, the Boston Pos wonders whether they ever analyzed a sewing circle

Chicago certainly takes the premium for large feet. A lady lost her baby for three hours the other day, and found it only when she came to put on her

A baseball authority says that generally little pitchers are more skilful than big ones, which is probably owing to the sdage that little pitchers have big ears.

A Chiuaman is shaved almost all over the top of

his head, and is made bald, except in one little spot, where the pigtail grows, and he never has to listen to invitations to buy hair tonic.

Unintentional injustice was done to Mr. Puleston in a telegram published in the HERALD ten days ago on a statement of facts wholly unfounded, which we regret was not earlier corrected.

Prince Esterhazy, a great owner of flocks, wrote to Liszt to ask him what he would charge for playing one piece at a party? "What," replied Liszt,

"should you charge for selling me one cutlet?" The Chicago artists have presented to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls an elegant illustrated album, valued at \$1,000. It will be sold by subscription and then presented to Mrs. General Grant. London Truth:- "Society in excelsis is one thing, but the intimacy of the domestic circle is another

and those friendly cups of tea round the sofa might be exchanged for many other things by no means so improving. A man who loses this privilege for vanity or jealousy neither knows what he throws away nor was worthy of what he had. And really it is hard on the best kind of woman to suppose that if she loves her husband and looks after her children she has, therefore, no desire for or right to any other interest, or else that, if she has an interest in any one beyond her immediate family, she is, therefore, dissatisfied with her life and only looking for a lover to supplement its deficiencies. For ourselves, we think differently. Without believing in transcenthink differently. Without believing in transcendentalism or superhuman Platonism, we do hold to the possibility of a real friendship between the sexes, where the woman is wholly pure and the man moderately wise."

WHILOM FOES.

REUNION OF CAROLINA SOLDIERS-THE BLUE AND THE GRAY UNDER ONE FLAG-SPEECEES ON RECONCILIATION AND HARMONY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SALISBURY, N. C., Oct. 23, 1879.

A grand reunion of Carolina soldiers of both armies was held here to-day. Ten thousand people were present. The town was gayly decorated with Union flags. Three brass bands and a park of artillery furnished the noise.

Mr. Charles Price elequently welcomed the crowd

and introduced the speakers. Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, who first appeared, entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. He had been a soldier and urged Carolinians to the same devotion to the flag of our country that they had berne to that other flag which had been furled forever.

THE WORK OF RECONCILIATION. Next came Senator Zebulon B. Vance, who urged the realization of the full significance of the meeting. God speed, said he, the work of restoring peace, union and harmony to our country. It is not our fault that this has not been accomplished. We

Mr. Daniel G. Fowler was the next speaker. The

the constitution.

Mr. Daniel G. Fowler was the next speaker. The people of the North and of the South, said he, must be friends. No nation of equal numbers could have resisted the North so long as did the South, and no nation but the North could ever have conquered the South. It was a stander to say that the North did not proj duce brave soldiers, for they conquered us. Four years of war had taught each that they must respect the other. Let us cement and perpetuate a great union of hearts and hands and we will be invincible.

Major Hallock, of Michigan, said that he was glad that his first public effort was on such an occasion. He had fought for the Union and now would rebuke the demagogues who sought place by reviving the passions of the war. The soldiers of both sides must come to the front and let politicians know that they had laid down their arms in carnest and forever. Let the graves of both the blue and the gray be decorated. He had fought the Confederates and tested their mettle, and if they ever had to fight again he hoped it might be against a common enemy on the same side, which he feit sure would be the winning side.

This speech was received with enthusiastic applause, and at its close Senator Vance proposed three cheers for the speaker, which were given with a will.

Colonel W. H. H. Cowles, Mr. William Johnson,

a will.

Colonel W. H. H. Cowles, Mr. William Johnson, Mr. W. M. Roffins, General Rufus Barringer, Mr. A. M. Scales, Mr. James M. Leach and Major Merrill, of Mississippi, also made brief patriotic adresses, at the conclusion of which the crowd partook of a magnificent barbocue dinner. In the afterneon a grand masquerade procession paraded the streets, and at night there was the finest display of fireworks ever seen in the South.

CONVICT LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, Oct. 23, 1879

The Legislative commission on convict labor comprised of Dr. S. B. Hunt, Newark; Messrs. E. S Bettie, Camden; A. S. Merrick, Kingston; Samuel Allinson, Trenton, and W. R. Murphy, Bordentown, mot here to-day to listen to the views the representatives of the shoomaking terests of the State. Messrs. Graf & Doi terests of the State. Messrs. Graf & Dorsch, extensive manufacturers of Newark, were present, and entered into a discussion of the subject. They maintained that the manufacture of shoes in the State Prison worked a great injury to the shoemakers, because the products of convict labor competed with skilled labor, and consequently compelled the payment of small wages. They hoped the commission would in their report to the Legislature recommend the prohibition of shoemaking in the prison, and thereby grant relief to thousands of mechanics.

The Commissioners listened attentively. They propose to hold a meeting in New York on November 12, when views will be exchanged with similar bodies from New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Mr. Bettle told the Heranto reporter that all these States were co-operating with New Jersey with the view of making a united report to each of their Legislatures. He feels hopeful that the knotty problem will be satisfactorily solved.

TAXING INTERSTATE TRAFFIC.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

Hannishune, Pa., Oct. 23, 1879.

F. B. Gowen, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, appeared before the Board of Public Accounts to-day and made an argunent in favor of the allowance of a claim for the tax paid upon the tonnage of the Schuyikill Canal, of which the Reading Railroad Company is the lessee. The total of the payments was \$70,000, of which \$39,000 was paid upon tonnage carried into other States. The constitutionality of the tax was in litigation for nine years. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustained the tax, but the Supreme Court of the United States decided it to be unconstitutional when applied to tonnage carried from one State into another. Decision is reserved.